

"They profess to act through law? No sir, 'Through any forced construction of the Constitution!' No sir. How then? By power given them by a 'public meeting of the citizens of Lexington.' This ought not to be, men of Lexington! But suppose it were the true will of the citizens, is there among all that seventy-five 'respectable' men, who knows not, that so far from the citizens of Lexington being competent, the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky cannot invest them with any such power as they have assumed to themselves? I pray you, people of the city and country! to arouse from the slumber of weakness and impotency, into which seventy-five men have crushed them! Here are seventy-five men avowedly band together for illegal and unconstitutional purposes, with a cool determination to continue! Who whip whom they please, as much as they please—for what they please, if they may whip with impunity, they will whip. They will whip the blacks and mulattoes at will, how long will it be before the whites, male and female, shall perish at their sovereign will! Have they not already threatened to Lynch several of the most respectable citizens of Lexington, of the State of Kentucky? And when Lynching was commenced among such men, could the commerce be maintained and murder! Where is this to end? I tell this band of 'respectable gentlemen' that they must be dissolved. Now the issue is fairly made up between them and the law. The Constitution must be preserved!"

Honored be Mr. Clay, for the stand he has taken in this matter! Honored be who, while he resists all improper foreign interference, is not a slave to slavery, yet speaks of it as he thinks of it, and those who seek to defend it by brute force, as the feels!

Thursday evening, the Free Trade Hall was devoted to a Conversation and Promenade, and a glorious spectacle it presented. The most enthusiastic speeches were made. An American gentleman from Philadelphia was introduced to the audience, and entertained them with a speech. As indicative of the feeling of the Anti-Corn-Law League, we may mention, [that the Chairman presented him as an *anti-slavery man, though from a slaveholding country*—and the speaker deemed it expedient in the course of his remarks, to pay his devotions to the anti-slavery cause. Throughout all the meetings, frequent allusions were made to the great movement against slavery, and reasons for hope, and lessons for profit were drawn from its progress and success. The utmost regard too was manifested for this country. The speakers seemed imbued with the true democratic spirit. Mr. Bright, a most popular speaker, said, he had listened to the speech of Mr. Wright, their American friend, with pleasure. "He had strong sympathies for America; he had many near and dear friends there; the principles established in that country had taken deep root, and he be-

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

The Wigglesworth Case.

Our readers recollect the outrage perpetrated a few months since in Clermont, on a colored family living near Felicity. It excited great feeling at the time, which, we are sorry to learn, has almost died away. The colored woman and her children, it has been ascertained, are at St. Louis, and we trust measures are in progress, which will redeem them from their captivity. No movement, we believe, has yet been made, for the indictment of the kidnappers. We are astonished at this. Self-respect, if not a sense of justice, ought to impel the people of Clermont to unceasing efforts for the arrest of the kidnappers, and the vindication of their own rights.

It is understood, that the kidnappers pretended to claim the colored persons under a will of Leven Moore, of Maryland, and Mr. Moore of Bourbon county, Ky., is said to have been concerned in the transaction.

The following statement we have received from a correspondent in Clermont:

Leven Moore, dying, willed to three daughters, perhaps four, (I have not the will now before me,) some 30 or 40 negroes, making no provision for them to descend to the present claimants. Two of the owners died in Kentucky, liberating their slaves by will. The other one or two moved to Ohio, 17 years since, bringing their negroes with them, among whom was the woman lately kidnapped, & here they executed deeds of emancipation. Since then they have resided in this county, and no person has doubted their entire right to freedom. It will be observed that no claims have been set up for those liberated in Kentucky, though they might have been claimed with as much propriety, and live moreover in the neighborhood of the claimants.

If the people of Clermont remain apathetic and let this outrage pass with impunity, they will be favored, we presume, with another visit from the kidnappers.

Justice in Morgan County.

A flagrant case of kidnapping took place last October, in Morgan county, in which three citizens were concerned. Complaint was entered against one of them, a tavern keeper, and he was bound over in the sum of \$100. It was at first contemplated to get him clear, on the ground that the complaint had been made after the repeal of the Black Law—but it was found out that the repeal dated one day too late. It was then determined to clear him under the decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S. Judge H. told "the prosecuting attorney that he was going to decide the case without argument." A friend of ours called on him, and acquainted him with the report of the prosecuting attorney. "He quibbled and rather half way denied it." He was told it was an important case, and ought not to be hastily decided—and time was asked to consult his legal authority. The Judge said he would consider the matter.

The Judge considered the matter, and discharged the culprit without assenting to the request!

Our friend writes that it was a *Loco Foco* Judge; but we ought to be careful lest our party predilections mislead us. It was a *Loco Foco* judge in this county who sent Buckley, the kidnapper, to the penitentiary for five years.—Injustice is not peculiar to either party—both are pervaded with the wicked leaven of proslavery.

The Intermarriage Law.

The bill for the repeal of the Intermarriage law has passed the House in Massachusetts. Some of the Whig papers in this state are very much scandalized at this act of a Democratic Legislature, and affect to consider it as favoring amalgamation. Yes, whig papers which are so favorable to abolitionists, so indignant at the proslavery corruption of the Democrats, are railing out against these very Democrats, for doing an act of naked justice, an act, which wipes away the last vestige of slavery from the code of Massachusetts. And not content with this, they would misrepresent the act, and indulge in the coarsest slang of the negro-laters.

Take the following from the *McConnellsville Whig Standard*:

Since the Federalists gained the ascendancy in Massachusetts, the law prohibiting the intermarriage of blacks and whites, has been repealed! As they are in the habit of consulting their own personal feelings and interests only, in the passage of laws, we suppose they design to avail themselves of their enlarged privileges. What was it the old woman said when she kissed the cow?

The colored ladies have sent in a solemn protest against such encroachments. They say that their husbands and boys begin to treat them with marked neglect, and are making advances to the white ladies! They are poking fun at their Federal *Loco Foco* Legislature.

Slavery and Democracy.

We commend the following from a slaveholding paper, to the Democracy of the North, who are forever falsifying their principles, to please the slaveholders. It must be specially agreeable to them to be told by the slaveholder, that "THE SYSTEM OF SLAVERY IS AT WAR WITH DEMOCRACY;" and yet a very little reflection will show them that such is the fact:

"Properly and strictly speaking, there is no such thing in the whole Southern country, as a Democracy—not he who is at war with the institutions that surround him. There is a total and irreconcilable hostility between a slaveholder and a Democrat. The fundamental principle of the latter, is that all men are equal. The former holds such a principle—without giving the lie to it by daily practice. If he entertains such a sentiment, he has to suppress it, and in subordination to his interest, exact the constant practice. The Northern Democrats, on the contrary, act up to their interests, when he acts out his convictions of universal equality. Disguise it as they may, this radical difference pervades those who call themselves Democrats at the North and the South; and when the Southern *Yankee* men or Locos, become in reality Democrats, they cannot, and will not, any longer tolerate slavery. For THE SYSTEM OF SLAVERY, IS AT WAR WITH DEMOCRACY—CY—and those at the South who are now giving aid and countenance, to what is called Democracy at the North, are in effect doing all in their power to subvert the social institutions of the South. A Northern Slaveholder, unless he be as great a hypocrite as Southern Slaveholding Democrats, must abhor slavery.

A White Woman, Fugitive from Slavery.

By a hand-bill, dated January 26th, we perceive that a Mr. E. P. Lee, of Maryland, has been particularly unfortunate, no less than seven of his slaves having run off at once, for whom he offers \$700 reward. Among the runaways were, an infant, 4 months old, and a WHITE WOMAN! We give him our description.

"Fanny, the mother of the four children, is

about 25 years of age, WHITE AS MOST WHITE WOMEN, STRAIGHT LIGHT HAIR!"

Slavery is no respecter of persons. All colors to it are alike. It seems horrible that the slaveholder should be on the hunt for a white woman, proffering money to any villain who may choose to strike her down and manacle her; but the crime is no less when a black woman is the victim of such brutality—and yet in this case, the sympathies of the people are scarcely moved.

Stability.

A bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt law has passed both houses of Congress, and awaits Mr. Tyler's signature, to become a law. Our wise politicians do not seem to know their own minds from one year to another. We confess, however, that as a general thing we should go for repeal—a repeal of most of the laws which our legislative bodies are in the habit of giving us.—We think the great interests of the country—agriculture, commerce, manufactures—would get along much better, if there was less of the tinkering of Legislation. Men legislate now-a-days so much in relation to these subjects, that there is no chance for the operation of the natural laws which would regulate them.

Slavery and Whiggery.

In another column we saw how Whigs talk of Democrats when by accident, or miracle, they act out their principles, in relation to the colored race. Below we give an article from the *New York Express*, a leading whig paper, which attempts to conciliate the support of slaveholding by showing the abolition tendencies of Democracy, and the conservative (that is, in plain English, pro-slavery) qualities of Whiggery:

"There is, however, in the elements of Northern Democracy, what is utterly destructive of this social system (slavery) and what cannot permit it much longer to exist; while, on the contrary, the Whig is the great conservative party of the land, and the very party that can protect and guard the Constitution as it is. The definition and the instincts of Democracy, are incompatible with slavery. Its tendencies are to equalize men of all classes, colors and grades; and when it overcomes one obstacle it strikes at another. It knows no difference between the white man and the black man, it is ready and restless until there is equality among all. That the Whig Democracy have their instincts, as well as Democracy in general, we do not mean to deny; but we mean to say, that in any struggle for the Constitution or the Union, the Whig is the only conservative party in the nation."

The Latimer Petition.

The sixty-seven thousand people of Massachusetts stood gagged at the door of Congress, till the close of the session. At least we presume such was the fact, for up to the latest date, the door remained shut. February 20th, Mr. Adams asked the general consent of the House to present his petition, before going into Committee of the whole. He did not wish it to stand there as a monument of—

"Mr. Houston. Of infamy. Why did not he finish his sentence?"

This created some confusion, but a slaveholder is privileged with calling the people of the free States into his choosers.

22d. Mr. A. moved to suspend the rules, to enable him to offer certain petitions.

"Mr. WISE. Is that petition, (pointing to the vast roll near Mr. Adams's chair,) one of them?"

SEVERAL. There are, the chair understands, several petitions. Mr. Wise wanted to know whether that petition purported to come from a runaway slave."

The vote on the motion to suspend the rules stood, yeas 80, nays 106.

Let these 67,000 petitioners join the Liberty men, and speak through the ballot box, and we shall see what we shall see.

Ohio Legislature.

There is very little in the proceedings of this body to interest any one.

24th. of February, Mr. Bowen from the Committee on people of color made a report in the House against the expediency of complying at the present time with the prayer of the Abolition petitions that had been received during the session. Mr. Earle moved to lay the report on the table to be printed. The minority of the Committee would report, and he wished those reports printed. It was laid on the table, and he then presented the minority report. We have seen neither, and know nothing of their character. Messrs. Bowen and Earle are both Whigs we believe.

Iniquities.

One of the most iniquitous acts ever done by a legislative body, was lately perpetrated in the Ohio Legislature. A Senate bill to incorporate the little town of Providence, Lucas Co., had been committed to Mr. McNulty.

He reported it, Feb. 27th, with an amendment, striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting a bill to divide the state into Congressional districts. The report was made at 5 minutes after 11; the previous question was called & sustained; and, at 25 minutes after 11, without having been printed, without chance for discussion or amendment, the bill was passed! A more abominable act of tyranny, a majority could not be guilty of. No one will suspect us of being favorable to the Whigs, especially after our remarks on their conduct at the extra session. But despotism is despotism, and we shall take the liberty of denouncing it wherever we see it. Gagging is a hateful process, whether practiced by slaveholders on abolitionists, or by pro-slavery parties on each other.

REVOLUTIONARY TROOPS.—The following table exhibits the number of continental troops and militia furnished by the several States in nine years, from 1775 to 1783, inclusive:

	Continental.	Militia.	Total.
New Hampshire,	17,496	2,083	19,579
Massachusetts,	68,007	16,155	84,162
Rhode Island,	5,908	4,284	10,192
Connecticut,	31,039	7,782	41,821
New York,	17,341	3,314	20,655
Pennsylvania,	25,608	7,357	32,965
New Jersey,	10,836	7,055	16,791
Delaware,	2,319	376	4,695
Maryland,	12,912	4,127	17,039
Virginia,	26,668	5,620	32,288
North Carolina,	7,263	7,363	14,626
South Carolina,	6,417	6,417	12,834
Georgia,	2,679	2,679	5,358

The slaveholders had to stay at home and oversee their slaves.

THE LATIMER CASE.—Gov. McDowell has announced to the Legislature his intention to resume the correspondence in regard to the Latimer case. He calculates on a more favorable result than has yet been reached. These slaveholding governors may learn something, if they keep on.

Chivalry.

A colored man, who obtained his freedom 12 months ago in North Carolina, started for Indiana, where he could enjoy his rights. On his way through Virginia he was taken up, and held in duress nine months; part of the time in jail, and part of the time at work without wages; and finally sent back to North Carolina. This was *chivalric* for the Old Dominion, was it not?

He started a second time; and, on coming through the town where he had been taken up before, a noble-minded Virginian rushed out, club in hand, took him by the throat, and dragged him into a store. After examining his papers, and hearing the evidence of a white man who was with him, they concluded this time, that they would not make a free man do their work for them for nothing, and so let him go.

Without doubt, slaveholding is a dirty business.

Proceedings of Meetings.

We have room only for extracts from reports of the proceedings of anti-slavery meetings that have been forwarded to us.

SINKING SPRING.

February 1st. The anti-slavery citizens of Sinking Spring, Highland county, resuscitated their society, & after discussion, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That true religion and sound morality, as well as the best interests of our country, demand the immediate abolition of slavery.

2. That we believe it to be the duty of all men and women to labor diligently and faithfully, to the extent of their ability, for the overthrow of this foul system of oppression; and by so doing, to endeavor to turn away from the inhabitants of our land the wrath of a Just God.

UNION COUNTY.

An anti-slavery meeting was held at Marysville, February 10th. Mr. Hopkins who was driven out of Louisiana, for simply holding anti-slavery sentiments, entertained the meeting for some time, with an account of his adventures. The following resolutions were passed:

1. Resolved, That all oppression is sinful.

2. That American slavery has no sanction in the word of God, but is a species of oppression, and therefore, sinful.

3. That those who help to sustain American slavery by their votes or other acts; those who justify it; and those who countenance, or approve of it, are accessory to the crime of oppression.

4. That all slavery is sinful of oppression.

5. That this nation is guilty of oppression.

6. That in Republican Governments, where wicked laws exist, the sovereign people are principal, and the representatives, accessory in crime.

7. That the system of American slavery has corrupted our Government, and our religious and literary institutions.

8. That it is as really the duty of this government to "cease from evil," as it is the duty of individuals, and that immediately.

CLINTON COUNTY.

A called meeting of the Clinton county society was held at Port William, Jan. 28; A. Douglass in the chair. Among the speakers were Dr. Brooke, Messrs. Wattles, Irwin Leland, Scott and Douglass. We have room for only two of their resolutions:

Resolved, That the religion professed at the present day, which allows of slavery and fellowship with slaveholders, and apologizes for their guilt, which crosses the ocean to convert the heathen of foreign lands, but neglects or oppresses the heathen at home, is not Christianity, but of older date, in evidence of which we need but to quote the 13, 14 and 15th verses of the 23d chapter of Matthew viz: We unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites, for ye shut up the kingdom of heaven against men; for ye neither go in yourselves, neither suffer ye them that are entering to go in.

We unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites; for ye devour widows' houses, and for a pretence make long prayers: therefore ye shall receive the greater damnation.

We unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites; for ye compass sea and land to make one proselyte; and when he is made, ye make him two-fold more the child of hell than yourselves.

J. O. Wattles offered the following resolution, which after a few brief arguments was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we are utterly opposed to the whole system of slavery with all its roots and branches, and as citizens, as Christians, and as men we can no longer sustain or tolerate it.

"In God's great name we will demand
To all be freedom given,
That love and peace may fill the land,
And songs go up to Heaven."

PENNSYLVANIA WHIG CONVENTION.—This Convention has nominated Henry Clay for the Presidency.

A Whig National Convention is to be held at Baltimore, May 3d, 1844.

Cabinet Changes.

Mr. Forward has resigned his place as Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Spencer has been nominated to fill it.

Anti-Slavery Convention at Lebanon.

An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held at Lebanon, Warren county, March 24th and 25th, commencing at 10 o'clock.

Speakers from Cincinnati and other places will be there. We hope every friend of Liberty in the neighboring counties will attend.

Letter from Arnold Buffum.

LOUISVILLE, 3d mo 1, 1843.

TO THE ABOLITIONISTS OF OHIO:

Dear brethren!—The Executive committee of the State Anti-Slavery Society, sent me out as an agent about 4 months ago, to lecture, and collect funds wherewith to pay off the debt of the Society. The lecturing portion of my duty I have faithfully attended to; having usually delivered three lectures, of about 24 hours each in the places I have visited, with what success time must make manifest.

I have found the people in almost every place, much more disposed to hear, and examine for themselves the principles of abolition, than they were at any former period within the last twelve years; and I have seen abundant evidence, that it is only necessary to make the people correctly understand our principles, objects, and measures, to unite all honest men, in a cordial co-operation for their complete establishment and supremacy, in securing to all the inhabitants of the world the enjoyments of the inalienable rights of man.

The true cause of the "hard times," when explained to the people, generally meets with a cordial assent, and unites them in a fixed determination, never to support a slaveholder, or a northern man with southern principles, for President of the United States.

The history of the introduction of slavery in North America; the circumstances which paved the way for its establishment; its developments, giving rise to the first abolition movement; the character and result of that movement; the cause of its decline, and the revival of the enterprise in 1832, are facts which appear to be but little understood, even by many abolitionists, and when explained, are eminently calculated to disarm all opposition, and unite the people in support of this holy cause.

These considerations have obtained that establishment in my mind, which makes me willing to forego for a season yet longer, the comforts and pleasures of home, and to spend the passing year in travelling and lecturing on condition, that the counties which desire my services, shall previously make a pledge, of at least twenty-five dollars, to the treasury of the State Society, for each month that they wish me to spend among them.

As I am now about to return to Cincinnati, letters may be addressed to me there, to Doctor Bailey, or to Thomas Heaton, Treasurer of the Society, all of which will be duly attended to, by your friend and fellow laborer, in the cause of our country's redemption from the curse of Slavery.

ARNOLD BUFFUM.

P. S. The subscribers for the *Philanthropist*, in Somerset and Barnstable, will please pay their money for the current volume, and also for some arrears, to Joseph Mead at Somerset. Subscribers in Belmont, will please to pay to Dr. W. Waters. Those in St. Clairsville to William Crafts. The accounts are left with the above named persons, so that each subscriber may ascertain the amount of his dues.

A. B.

General Intelligence.

From the National Intelligencer, Further Extracts from English Papers, Received by the late Arrival.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY SIR ROBERT PEEL, RESPECTING THE UNITED STATES.—In the House of Commons, on the 2d inst. the first night of session, Sir R. PEEL made the following speech relative to the United States, which [says a London paper] we deem so important that we give it entire. He commenced by referring to the remarks of the preceding speaker, Mr. C. Wood, respecting the boundary treaty; and, expressing his pleasure at the settlement of that question, said that no other advantage could be compared with an amicable settlement between two nations of kindred origin of kindred language, and of interests as kindred as their origin and language. The right honorable Baronet then proceeded as follows:

"I rejoice that the honorable gentleman has given me an opportunity of making some observations on the late message of the President of the United States. The sincere and honest desire I have always entertained for the maintenance of a good understanding between this country and the United States, and the spirit in which I have always spoken of America, makes it a doubly painful duty to me to have to refer to that message, which, I am sorry to say, does not give a correct account of the negotiations relative to the right of visitation. Perhaps I may say to confirm what the honorable gentleman has said, that there is nothing more distinct than right of visitation in the right of search.

"Search is a belligerent right, and not to be exercised in time of peace except when it has been conceded by treaty. The right of search extends not only to the vessel, but to the cargo also. The right of visit is quite distinct from this, though the two are often confounded. The right of search with respect to American vessels, we entirely and utterly disclaim; nay, more, if we knew that an American vessel were furnished with all the materials requisite for the slave trade, if we knew that the decks were prepared to receive hundreds of human beings within a space in which life is almost impossible, still we should be bound to let that American vessel pass on. But the right we claim is to know whether a vessel pretending to be American, and hoisting the American flag, be bona-fide American. Hear, hear. We claim the right to know whether a Portuguese or Brazilian schooner, sailing under the American flag, be really what she seems to be. In the admirable despatch of my noble friend, dated the 20th December, 1841, he wrote thus: 'The undersigned apprehends, however, that the right of search is confined to the verification of the nationality of the vessel, but also extends to the object of the voyage, and the nature of the cargo. The sole purpose of the British cruisers is to ascertain whether the vessels they meet with are really American or not. The right asserted has, in truth, no resemblance to the right of search, either in principle or in practice. It is simply a right to satisfy the party, who has a legitimate interest in knowing the truth, that the vessel sailing under the colors of America, is really American.' I am surprised the United States should contest this, considering the many small States by which they are surrounded, and how easily their revenue might be injured if it could once be established as a principle that a foreign vessel might become exempt from visitation by hoisting any particular flag. Hear. With such a principle recognised, neither the revenue nor the commerce of the United States could be safe for an instant. But I know that the United States do liberally exercise this right in the sea, adjacent to their own coast; I know that if a Mexican vessel were to hoist the British flag under suspicious circumstances, the United States would not hesitate to exercise the right of exposing the fraud; and, knowing this, I am the more surprised at the claim now set up by the President of the United States. Therefore, sir, it will be my duty, in the face of the public, expressing deep regret that there should appear to be any difference of opinion on this topic, explicitly to declare that we have not waived one of the principles contended for by my noble friend, the Earl of Aberdeen in his despatch of December, 1841, and it is further my duty to declare that that despatch has remained to the present hour unanswered by the Government of the United States. I know, I think, too well what is the ability and what the keenness of a Secretary of State in the United States, to believe that if doctrines so important as those advanced in the despatch could be questioned, it would have been permitted to remain fourteen months unanswered and unacknowledged, had it been thought wise to contest those principles. Hear, hear.

And, sir, with respect to this right of search, not that belligerent but conventional right which is used by one power for the purposes of humanity, to check the traffic in slaves, I am bound to say that, even on that point, I am surprised at the determination with which the United States refuse that mutual right.—Hear, hear. I am now speaking of that right of search which, by the treaties with France and other States, is mutually conceded by parties desirous to prevent effectually the traffic in slaves—a right to search vessels belonging to each country which is a party to the treaty, decreed in the act of carrying on this trade. For, in the year 1824, a convention was signed in this country by Mr. Rush, the Minister of the United States, almost at the instigation of America, which professed the utmost desire to put an end to the slave-trade. A convention, I say, was signed by Mr. Rush, with Mr. Huskinson, which did mutually concede the right of search; that is to

say, which enabled vessels of war, of the United States and Great Britain respectively, to exercise, under certain stipulations, that the very right of search against which such a clamor is now raised in a neighboring country.—Hear, hear. That treaty was rejected by the Senate of the United States, not on the ground of an objection to the right of search, but because that right extended to the coast of America; and the United States objected to the right of search being exercised in the immediate neighborhood of the coast of America, alleging that it was not necessary for the suppression of the slave-trade. The Senate of the United States omitted the coast of America, and Mr. Canning refused to ratify the treaty in consequence of that omission; but, if Mr. Canning had allowed the coast of America to be omitted from the treaty, at this moment a convention authorizing the right of search would have been in force with respect to the United States. Sir, I hope that those who have contended with so much vehemence in the legislative Chamber of France against maintenance of treaties framed in the pure spirit of humanity, and who quote the example of the United States, will refer to that convention, and see that the United States themselves were among the first to permit that conventional right of search.—Loud cries of "hear." There must be a great misunderstanding upon this subject; but, considering the importance of this right, a right not peculiar to England; considering that it is for the benefit of a right which is the only security against fraud, against the grossest abuses by parties interested in this iniquitous traffic; considering that we are now the advocates of a principle necessary for the interests and security of all maritime nations, it is my duty to state, in the face of the house of commons, that the claim to that right of visitation extended for in the despatch of Lord Aberdeen has not been relinquished; that on this subject there was no concession whatever, and that the principles laid down in the despatch by Lord Aberdeen we adhere to at this moment.—Cheers from both sides of the house.

With respect to the treaty which we have entered into with the U. States, in signing that treaty we considered that we have abandoned no right of visitation. We did not understand from the United States that they entered into that treaty with any engagement from us to abandon the right of visitation, which is not necessarily connected with the question of the slave-trade. We thought that it was a step in advance when the United States professed readiness to detach a naval force to the coast of Africa for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade. We did not accept the detachment of that naval force as an equivalent for any right which we claimed; yet still we thought that, for a great country like the United States to take that step with us on the coast of Africa, although the power of visitation is limited under the treaty in such cases, although we claim no right to visit slaves, bona-fide American, and the right is to be exercised by vessels of the United States—we thought, it I say, a step in advance towards the ultimate suppression of the slave trade to accede to the proposition of the United States. But, in acceding to that, we have not abandoned our claims in the slightest degree, nor did it ever make any part of our intention, during the controversy, to abandon the right to which we lay claim in the despatch I have mentioned.—Hear, hear. We have contented ourselves, sir, with leaving this fact to become known by a declaration in this House; but since the appearance of the President's message, we have taken an opportunity of intimating to the United States the construction we place on the treaty.—Cheers. I trust, sir, that I have said enough to satisfy the house on this point; I trust, also, that although compelled to avow a material difference of opinion between the two Governments upon this particular question, I have stated this difference of opinion with the respect which I wish to maintain towards the high authorities of the United States.—Hear, hear.

The New City Charter.

The following is the division of the city into Wards under the new charter:

First Ward.—From the corner of Third and Main streets along Third Symms and High streets to the Corporation Line, thence west to Deer Creek road, down that road to the Canal and by it to Sixth street, thence west along Sixth to Main, and down Main to Third.

Second Ward.—From Main along Third to Western Row, up Western Row to Sixth, along Sixth to Main, down Main to Third.

Third Ward.—All that part of the city lying south of the first Ward and east of Main street. Fourth Ward.—Is bounded by Main, Third, and John streets, and the Ohio.

Fifth Ward.—Is bounded by Main, Sixth and Race streets, and the Corporation Line.

Sixth Ward.—From the corner of Sixth and Western Row, down Western Row to Third, along Third to John, down John to the Ohio, down the Ohio to Mill Creek, up Mill Creek to the line of Sixth street, thence east to Western Row.

Seventh Ward.—Is bounded by Race, Sixth and John streets, and the Corporation Line.

Eighth Ward.—Is bounded by Main, Sixth, the Canal, Deer Creek road, and the Corporation Line.

The elections are to be held as near the centre of the Wards as may be, and the votes for Constables are to be taken at the Township box, and returned to the Mayor.—*Cin. Gaz.*

Indiana.

The Congressional District Bill, as passed by the Legislature, is as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.—Posey, Vanderburg, Gibson, Pike, Dubois, Warwick, Spencer, Perry, Crawford, Orange, Harrison.—Population 77,935—vote in 1840, Whig 6,782, Democratic 5,714.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Clark, Washington, Scott, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Floyd.—Population 77,064—vote in 1840, Whig 6,800, Democratic 6,062.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Dearborn, Ripley, Rush, Switzerland, Decatur, Franklin.—Population 81,615—vote in 1840, Whig 7,806, Democratic 5,985.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Fayette, Union, Wayne, Henry.—Population 56,272—vote in 1840, Whig 6,371, Democratic 3,439.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—Hamilton, Marion, Hancock, Shelby, Johnson, Bartholomew, Brown, Madison.—Population 76,107—vote in 1840, Whig 6,919, Democratic 6,120.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—Monroe, Lawrence, Martin, Daviess, Knox, Owen, Greene, Sullivan, Morgan.—Population 78,319—vote in 1840, Whig 6,676, Democratic 6,441.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—Vigo, Clay, Putnam, Parke, Vermilion, Hendricks.—Population 67,523—vote in 1840, Whig 5,877, Democratic 4,382.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—Montgomery, Fountain, Warren, Tippecanoe, Clinton, Boone, Carroll.—Population 68,484—vote in 1840, Whig 5,777, Democratic 6,084.

NINTH DISTRICT.—Jasper, White, Cass, Miami, Fulton, Pulaski, Kosciusko, Marshall, Starke, Elkhart, St. Joseph, Laporte, Porter, Lake, Wabash, Benton.—Population 47,905—vote in 1840, Whig 5,383, Democratic 3,765.

TENTH DISTRICT.—Randolph, Delaware, Grant, Blackford, Jay, Adams, Wells, Huntington, Allen, Whitley, Noble, De Kalb, Steuben, Langrange.—Population 53,247—vote in 1840, Whig 5,116, Democratic 3,668.

Gratitude of the South.

